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## PIGEON SHOOTING.

The Grand Handicap of the Jerome Park Gun Club.

Eighteen Members Shoot for the Prizes.

Charles P. Palmer the Winner of the Cup and Francis H. Palmer the Second Prize.

The pigeon shooting event yesterday at Jerome Park will be memorable for years to come by all who participated in the exciting amusement, as it was the greatest affair of the kind that ever came off in this country. Joyous and buoyant feeling seemed to fill the breasts of all engaged in the sport, and mirin and hillarity ruled the hour at the

The object of the gathering at Jerome Park yesterday morning of the many gentlemen who were there was either to be engaged in or witness the shooting of a handicap for a sliver cup, presented by James G. Bennett, Jr., the entrance for which being \$10, this money to be given as a second prize. J. K. Hackett was selected as handicapper, and right well be performed the duty, as eighteen of the twenty-six gentlemen handicapped accepted the penalties and all seemed satisfied with the distances assigned them. The other gentlemen, who did not participate in the shooting, were deprived of the privilege by business engagements. The conditions of the handicap were thirtgen birds each, one and a quarter ounce shot, eighty yards boun-dary, the distance of rise being as the handicapper

Imposed, which was as the	WHO!
Yards .	Yan
Rise.	Ri
H. S. Jaffray 27	Hayward Sutting
Charles Banks 27	Cornelius Fellows
Francis B. Palmer 27	Charies P. Palmer
James G. Bennett, Jr., 24	Edward Leavitt, Jr
William Douglas 24	J. E. J. Grainger
Henry Leavitt 23	John W. Hull
John G. Heckscher 23	Belmont Purdy
George W. Johnson 21	Henry Brevoort
Charles A. Post 21	A. B. Steinberger
The shooting was anno	unced to begin at ele

o'clock, sharp, but it was afternoon before the first bird was killed. J. K. Hackett was referee. When the game commenced it progressed quite rapidly to the end. Mr. Charles P. Palmer winning the cup, having shot eleven birds out of thirteen. There was a ne for the second prize between Francis H. Palmer, John W. Hull and Charles A. Post, each of these gentlemen having killed ten birds. They then shot at three birds each to decide who should have the money, and this resulted in a He, each shooting two birds. These gentlemen shot over again at three pigeons, when Mr. Palmer killed all the birds and secured the prize.

As a whole the shooting was not remarkably good,

although there were many very difficult shots made; but we will offer as an excuse for this that the day was too cold for comfort or careful aim. Yet, for amateurs, the scores present proofs that the Jerome Gun Club will compare favorably with any other in this country, and in time will be able to compete

The following are the details of the shooting, with the score of each, Mr. Jattray leading off:-

NO. 1-MR. JAFFRAY-27 YARDS RISE.	Scor
1-A driving bird, easily killed	
2—An incoming bird, mis ed	
4-A quartering bird to the lett, well killed. 5-A quartering bird to the right, missed	
6-A quartering bird to the left, missed 7-A quartering bird to the right, missed	
8-A quartering bird to the left, well killed.	
10—A driving bird, weil killed	
12—A quartering bird to the left, instantly ki	illed.
Martin halled	

and kiled.
8—An incoming bird, well killed.
9—A quartering bird to the left, missed.
10—A quartering bird to the right, quickly killed.
11—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.
12—A driving bird, missed.
13—A driving bird, killed quickly Total killed...... 10

Total killed......10

Total killed

NO. 5—MR. STEINBERGER—26 YARDS RISE.

1—A quartering bird to the right, missed.

2—A fast driving bird, hit, but fell out or bounds.

3—A driving bird, well shot.

4—A driving bird, killed instantly

5—A quartering bird to the right, missed.

6—A driving bird, well killed.

7—A driving bird, hit hard, gathered and killed.

8—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

10—A driving bird, missed.

11—A driving bird, missed.

12—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

12—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

13—A driving bird, missed.

7-A driving ord, killed instantly
8-An incoming bird, missed.
9-A quartering bird to the left, missed.
10-A quartering bird to the left, missed.
11-A quartering bird to the left, web killed.
12-A quartering bird to the left, web killed.
13-A quartering bird to the right, missed.

Total killed....

Total kille 1.....

Total killed.

NO. 8—MR. DOUGLAS—24 YARDS RISE.

1—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

2—A driving bird, nit hard, gathered and killed.

8—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

4—A driving bird, missed.

6—A quartering bird to the left, killed quickly.

7—An incoming bird, cassiy killed.

8—A quartering bird to the left, west killed.

9—An incoming bird, easily killed.

10—A driving bird to the left, west killed.

11—A quartering bird to the left, west killed.

12—An incoming bird, easily killed.

13—A quartering bird to the left, west killed.

14—An incoming bird, easily killed.

15—An incoming bird, easily killed.

Total killed.

NO. 10—MR. HECKSCHER—23 YARDS RISE.

1—An incoming bird, killed instantly.

2—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

3—An incoming bird, missed.

4—A driving bird, hit, but escaped.

5—A driving bird, hit, but fell out or bounds.

7—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

8—A driving bird, missed.

9—A quartering bird to the left, well killed.

10—A quartering bird to the left, well killed.

11—A quartering bird to the left, well killed.

12—An incoming bird to the left, well killed.

13—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

Total kil'ed.

No. 12—MR. JOHNSON—21 YARDS RISE.

1—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

2—A driving bird, killed qutckly.

3—An incoming bird, missed.

4—A quartering birl to the right, well killed.

5—A quartering ord to the left, missed.

6—A driving bird, missed.

7—A driving bird, well killed.

8—A driving bird, well killed.

8—A quartering ord to the left, missed.

10—An incoming bird to the right, well killed.

12—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

12—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

13—An incoming bird to the right, soon killed.

Total killed.

NO. 13—RE. POST—21 YARDS RISE.

1—An incoming bird, easily killed.

2—An incoming bird, well killed.

3—A driving bird, missed.

4—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

5—A quartering bird to the left, killed quickly.

6—A quartering bird to the left, int, but escaped.

7—A quartering bird to the left, killed quickly.

8—A quartering bird to the left, killed quickly.

9—An incoming bird, well killed.

10—A quartering bird to the left, mistantly killed.

11—A quartering bird to the left, mistantly killed.

12—A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

13—A quartering bird to the left, mistantly killed.

This gentleman only snot at time birds.

No. 15—MR. FELLOWS—21 YARDS RISE.

1—A driving bird, well killed.

2—An incoming bird, easily killed.

3—A fast driving bird, missed.

4—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

5—A driving bird, missed.

6—A driving bird, filt hard, but escaped.

7—A quartering bird to the left, hit, gathered and killed.

Killed.

8-A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

9-A driving bird, missed.

10-A driving bird, well killed.

11-A quartering bird to the left, well killed.

12-An incoming bird, instantly killed.

13-A quartering bird to the right, well killed.

Total killed... 8

NO. 16—NR. CHARLES P. PALMER—21 YARDS RISE.

1—An Incoming bird, easily killed... 1

2—A driving bird, hit hard, gathered and killed... 1

3—A quartering bird to the left, well killed... 1

4—A quartering bird to the left, easily killed... 1

5—A driving bird, well killed... 1

6—A driving bird, killed instantly... 1

7—An incoming bird, well killed... 1

8—A quartering bird to the left, killed quickly... 1

9—An incoming bird, hit hard, but escaped... 0

10—A quartering bird to the left, instantly killed... 1

11—A quartering bird to the left, in, but escaped... 0

12—A quartering bird to the left, in, but escaped... 0

12—A quartering bird to the left, well killed... 1

18—A driving bird, well killed... 1

Total killed.

NO. 17—MR. EDWARD LEAVITT—21 YARDS RISE.
1—A quartering bird to the right, missed
2—A driving bird, missed
4—An incoming bird, missed
4—An incoming bird, hit, gathered and killed
5—An incoming bird, hit, gathered and killed
6—A quartering bird to the left, well killed
7—A driving bird, missed
8—A driving bird, missed
9—A quartering bird to the right, killed quickly
10—A quartering bird to the right, easily killed
11—A quartering bird to the right, missed
12—An incoming bird, missed
13—A driving bird, missed Total killed.....11

Total killed..... 5

No. 18.—MR. BREVOORT—21 YARDS RISE. 1—A quartering bird to the right, quickly killed 1—A quartering bird to the right, quickly klied.
2—A driving bird, well klied.
3—A driving bird, instantly killed.
4—A quartering bird to the left, int, but escaped.
5—A quartering bird to the right, well klied.
6—A quartering bird to the left, missed.
7—A driving bird, int, but escaped.
8—A quartering bird to the left, int, but escaped.
10—An incoming bird, well klied.
11—A quartering bird to the right, klied quickly.
12—A quartering bird to the left, int, sed.
13—A quartering bird to the left, missed.

Shooting Off the Tie.

MR. PALMER-27 YARDS RISE.

Birds. See
A quartering bird to the left, well killed.....
2—A driving bird, instantly killed......
3—A quartering bird to the left, missed..... 

Total killed.

Shooting off the Tie a Second Time. MR. PALMER.

Birds,

A quartering bird to the left, well killed.....2

An incoming bird to the left, killed .....3

A quartering bird to the left, killed quickly....

minutes before five.

A match was then made between Messrs. Heckscher and Stemberger to shoot five birds each. which was won by the former, he shooting two birds, while the letter only killed one.

Pigeons in Pernsylvania. STROUDSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26, 1872. A pigeon match came off at this place to-day between John Sellwood, of this place, and Harry Hartpence, of Easton, for \$25 a side, eleven birds each, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, Hartpence winning the match by one bird. The wind blew a gaie during the shooting. The follow-

Harry Hartpence-1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1-Killed 8; missed 3. 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1— John Se iwood—1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0— Killed 7; missed 4.

# FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

At one o'clock yesterday morning Maggie Dunn, a resident of the "female boarding nouse" No. 50 Wooster street, was brought to the Eighth precinct station house suffering from a severe scalp wound station house suffering from a severe scalp wound on the back of her head. She stated that some unknown person had struck her on the back of the head with a bottle while passing through Wooster street. She was attended by a surgeon and sent home. About the same time William Smith, of No. 323. West Forty-seventh street, and Neille Wright, residing at No. 128 Greene street, became engaged in an altercation, during which banth struck her on the head with a pitcher, inflicting severe wounds. Her wounds were dressed by a physician, after which she left for home. Smith was arrested by an officer of the Eighth precinct.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27-7 P. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The area of highest barometer, which was Friday evening over the South Atlantic States, has apparently moved northeastward, and an area of low barometer has extended northeastward into the Guif States. The pressure has risen slightly over the lakes and decidedly in the prevail in the latter region. Northerly winds, with rain, are reported from Alabama to Louisiana, and brisk southwest winds, with rain and rising temperature, an Northeastern Florida, whence light winds, with rain, extend into Virginia. Snow continues with diminishing southwesterly winds on the lower lakes and cloudy weather with occasional snow on the upper lakes; clear and pleasant weather continues on the Pacific coast. The rivers have risen slightly at Cincinnati and fallen slightly

An area of high barometer, with failing tempera-ture and clearing weather, will probably extend from the Rocky Mountain stations eastward to the Mississippi Valley by Sunday night. Northwesterly winds, with falling temperature, prevail on Sunday from Lake Superior to Plorida and westward; the rain very generally cease, but cloudy weather continue in the Southern and Guil States; the area of lowest barometer move northeast, with orisk winds, into North Carolina; easterly winds with rain extend from Virginia to New England; southwest winds and rising temperature and possibly rain be experi-enced on the lower lakes to-night, followed by westerly winds and falling temperature on Sunday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night except possibly on the Florida ceast.

Supplementary Weather Report. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27-7 P. M. Snow was reported last night at Buffalo, N. Y.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn., and Saugeen, Canada. Rain fell at Augusta, Ga.; Shreveport, La.: Vicksburg, Miss., and Wilmington, N. C. A heavy westerly gale was reported from Mount Washington, N. H., with a temperature of nine degrees below zero. Snow fell this morning at Augusta, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Toledo, Onio; Virginia City, M. T.; Port Stanley and Saugeen, Canada. It was raining at Charleston, S. C.; Lake City, Fia.; Savannah, Ga.; Vicksburg, Miss., and Wilmington. N. C. The temperature was 5 degrees below zero at Denver, C. T.; 10 below at Fort Benton, M. T., and 2 below at Virginia City, M. T. Snow continued to fall this evening at Knoxville, Tenn.; Toledo, Ohio; Virginia City, M.T., and was also reported from Buffalo, N.Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Haven, Mich.; Lynchburg, Va.; Marquette, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Ro chester, N. Y. It was raining in Augusta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Lake City, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.: Norfolk, Va.; Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Huannt's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann strest:—

## THE BALL SEASON.

Joy and Mirth by Gaslight-The Events of the Week and Those in Prospect-Charity and Pleasure Hand in Hand-Festivity, Fun

and Benevolence. So far Terpsichore has had a brilliant time of it. Beyond question there is no city in the world so ardently devoted to genuine amusement as this, the famous metropolis of the Empire State. All classes are entertained according to their respective aspirations after meritorious fun. That the world cannot wag without something cheerful to enliven the rugged path has long since had ample demonstration, and the fact has been well established that social refrendships which otherwise might prove cold and indifferent or superficial. The balls during the past week have been unusually fine, compared with previous years, show a much more advanced taste, while experience learned through bygone efforts has taught managers the smoothest events of the week have been the Orphan ball, the ball of the Manhattan Commandery and the Baxetr Hop," to say nothing of numerous other interesting affairs that have caused so much pleasure. And, by the way, the ball given at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Young Men's Association was a credit to the metropolis. In point of elegance, reduc-ment and respectability it far surpassed its ment and respectability it far surpassed its fourteen brilliant predecessors, and proved worthy the foremost place in the record of many similar entertainments. But, apart from the excellence of the display and its genial surroundings, the object which elicited such a genuine and hearty response cent not fail to commend itself to the warm sympathy of the community at large. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum is an institution which has long since won the admiration of true philanthropists, as well as the willing support of those whose good hearts urge them to betriend the fatherless little ones entrusted to the charge of the instead adopted to raise funds for the asylum, and the occasion is always welcomed with joyful anticipations. Year after year it has not only afforded the highest gratification to the fashionnoise circles that attend and encourage it, but has become the pleasant medium by which the institution is partly maintained. To the members of the Young Men's Association great credit is due for their benevolent and disinterested efforts in thus adding one of the noolest charattles of the metropolis, and at the same time furnishing, by their admirable arrangements, one of the most select and enjoyable reunions of each recurring year. The balifiast week, for instance, was exceedingly attractive and sociable, and will long be remembered with pleasant recollections by those who participated in the festivities. Dancing commenced at about ten o'clock, and as the floor was not uncomfortably crowded, the well arranged programme was carried out smoothly and to the evident denght of all present. The toiles of the ladies were remarkably tasteful, a splendid band was in attendance, and, indeed, nothing was left undone to remarkably tasteful, a splendid band was in attendance, and, indeed, nothing was left undone to rouder the affair a grand success. The grearest harmony prevalled. The members of the several committees, contributed in no small degree to the success of the entertainment, Charty and pleasure went hand fourteen brilliant predecessors, and proved worthy

the elements that could possibly w.n for it the support and gadmiration of the highest classes of the community.

Another interesting affair was that which took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was, in fact, a complimentary enertainment, given by the officers of the Canandaigua, late of the Iroquois, to Commander H. A. Adams, of the United States steamer Iroquois. Invitations were issued to Kear Admiral Smith, Captain Chandler and others, and the bail, at which both army and navy were well represented, proved a most enjoyable affair.

Among the events this week will be the ever welcome Fire Department Bail in aid of the Wigows and Orphans' Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department. It takes place to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, and will assuredly be a brilliant success.

The Apollo Coterie give their third annual recoption to-morrow evening at Apoilo Hall, and it wild doubtess be marked by the same harmony and sociability which have heretofore readered it so attractive.

On Tuesday evening the inithful letter carriers of the New York Post Omce will give their first annual bail at Irving Hall. Its fate may be seated and stamped as glorious, and the general delivery of good sentiments will doubtess be immediate.

On the succeeding evening (Wednessiay, the Sist Inst.) comes the grand complimentary reception, at Irving Hall, to Mr. W. R. Roberts, the Dopular Representative in Congress from the Fifth district. According to general report it will be one of the most insmionable and brilliant affairs of the season, as it is the intention of the Committee of Arrangements to render the Brooklyn Homeo-The charity ball, in ald of the Brooklyn Homeo-

and will, as usual, attract a fashionable assembliage of philanthropic patrons.

Apollo Hall will be the scene of the ninth reception of the New York Masquerade Cub on February 13, and on the same evening the New York Curling Club give their second annual ball at Lyric Hall.

Altogether a spiendid programme for the season presents uself, and will, doubtless, be availed of by those who delight in combining innocent amusement with stering charity, since many of the lunds realized at many of the balls will be devoted to benevolent purposes.

## NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting-Election of Officers-Re-The attendance at the annual meeting of the National Prison Association, held yesterday morning, at Steinway Hall, was not large. Several very interesting reports were presented. General Pilsbury acted as temporary chairman. The election of officers was proceeded with the following being the result:— President, Horatio Seymour: Vice Presidents— Daniel Haines, Francis Lieber, James G. Blaine, Amos Pilsbury, Conrad Baker; Coresponding Secretary, E. C. Wines; Recording Secretary, B. K. Pierce; Treasurer, John E. Williams.

The President made a verbal report on prison discipline, in which he set forth that the laws in regard

to crime were very defective, and were of feudal origin, and that crime was punished for its name and not for the act itself. He regretted that he could not give as long a report as he desired until be had an interview with the Commissioner ap-pointed by the State on the subject of prison discipline. He submitted, however, that the laws should be amended in regard to the administration of justice. Grand juries should be done away with and the term of criminals should be shortened if their conduct was good. The President concluded by hoping that the commendable movement inaugurated by Dr. Wines would be successful, and that essential reforms would be made

Dr. Wines, the Secretary, was asked for his report, but owing to a pressure of business the report and several other reports were laid over until a future occasion. The report of the Executive Committee

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. The report on juvenile delinquents, presented by the Rev. Mr. Brace, was very interesting, and was listened to with great attention. The causes were divided into five heads, as follows:-Inheritance, ignorance, orphanage, want of a trade and weakness of the marriage tie. The report goes on to state that the subjects upon which the committee state that the subjects upon which the committee are called upon to report are so vast and complicated, and the time of the convention is so limited, that we have felt it most advisable to present but one portion of the great work now being performed in the country in ochaif of our unfortunate or criminal youth, and that is the preventive measure which naturally often receives less attention in such assemblies than the more imposing labors of reformation. The committee say they will confine themselves in the present paper to an examination of certain sources of juvenile crime not usually much considered, treating briefly of others which have been often and ably discussed, and then shall give a brief resume of certain

of certain

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

In New York which may be found of much value if
adopted in other cities, and the results of these
extended movements in the records and statistics
of juvenile crime. If certain aspects of our subject
seem too briefly dealt with the association will consider the orief time allowed for such important
discussion.

seen too briefly dealt with the association will consider the orief time allowed for such important discussion.

THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE CRIME.

The great practical division of causes of crime may be made into preventable and non-preventable. Among the preventable those which can be in good part removed may be placed ignorance, intemperance, overcrowding of population, want of work, idieness and vagrancy, the weakness of the marriage tie and bad legislation.

[IGNORANCE,]

There needs hardly a word to be said on the intimate connection between ignorance and crime in this country. In New York State about thirty-one per cent of addit criminals cannot read or write, while six eight-tenth per cent of the adult population at large are illiterate. In the City Prison, during the year 1870, there were 18,422 prisoners out of 49,423 who could not write and barely read—more than thirty-three per cent. M. D. Marsangy, an intelligent French writer, speaking of the cause of juvenite crime in France, says a fith of those who have been the objects of judicial pursuit are composed of orphans, which shows the extent to watch orphanage and inheritance minence the moral condition of children. The want of a suitable trade is another source of crime. There is scarcely a demand for the work of an apprentice, and the persons mos-responsible for this state of things are the members of such "Unions" as retuse to employ boys or encourage the training of apprentices.

Weakness of Marriage file.

It is extraordinary among the lowest classes in how large a number of cases of second marriage is the immediate cause of crime of vagrancy among children. If any theorist desire to see what fruits 'free love'' or a weak marriage bond can bear among the lowest working classes, they have only to trace the histories of young thieves, outcasts and prostitutes in this city. Inheritance and over crowding are other great-sources of crime. The extended movements for the prevention of youthrul crime and poverty commenced in 1853. From the beginning, the ob

peginning, the objects almed at were:—First, to remove, after a short probation, the floating and homes in the country; second, to open industrial schools and worksnops for the children of the poor; third, to found longing houses for the homeless children; fourth, to open free reading rooms as a means of improving and elevating the youth of the lowest wards. For twenty years these objects have been steadily almed at. The annual income has increased from \$4,732.77 to about \$175,000; seventy teachers are employed and various outer agents; 20,000 poor boys and girls have been transplanted to country homes. There are nineteen industrial schools and tweive night schools with an average attendance of 2,900. There are live lodging houses with an aggregate attendance through the year of 11,928. There are also five reading rooms under the charge of the society. For all these movements there have been expended since the foundation of the society \$1,093,922. All these various branches of our preventive charity have attracted to them the most humane men and women of the city, who have devoted their means, time and labor to this work of saving the children from crime and pauperism.

The report, though lengthy, was full of interesting facts, as was also that submitted by Mr. F. D. Sanbourne.

After the transaction of some routine business bourne,
After the transaction of some routine business
the meeting adjourned.

TESTING THE VOIE.

The Tilt Between Alexander Frear and Frederick Killian for the Assembly-Sec and Session of the Legislative Committee-Frenz Likely to be Unsented.
The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elec-

tion has now been in session at the Sturtevant House two days hearing evidence in the case of Frederick Kilian, who contests the seat of Assemblyman Alexander Frear, in the Fifteenth district. It will be remembered that Frear's majority as canvassed was only twenty-seven. The contestant in his peti-tion charges gross violations of the law on the part in several districts, but more especially in the First, Tnird, Seventh, Eighth, Bighteenth and Twenty-fifth election districts of the Twentieth ward, where the

 
 Vote as canvassed is:—
 Dist.
 Kolins.
 Front.
 Dist.
 Kolins.
 Front.

 1.
 78
 178
 8.
 103
 150

 3.
 90
 280
 18.
 183
 199

 7.
 180
 191
 25.
 60
 228
 The contestant claims that according to the prin

ciples and practices heretofore adopted by the Assembly and the law in such case made and provided the votes of the said district should be thrown out. This being done, the contestant claims he is entitled to his seat by a majority over Frear of 514 votes, as

Killan's majority .....

of the district have sworn that they voted for Mr.

C. T. Gilbert, William F. Discowsy, Lewis lines, Edgese Girax, N. H. Shinewald, Benjamu T. Collin, Charles H. Phelps, Otto Gilley, Fred. Jacobs, James Rozell, James A. Garar, Gustavus Ramsberger, John N. Tilt, John H. Koch, William Frost, L. D. Goldebury, Benjamin C. Gale, Istrick N. Curtis, Henry Talmadge, William H. Gale, Hownsend, Pred. K. K. Kellar, James Carter, Villiam Smith, Paul Ballengf, Joseph Manor, Paul Ballengf, James A. Hinkier, Moses, Vallan Shinewald, Martin Blannett, T. H. Lathrop, George Chantit, Frank Sieler, Silas E. Bates, D. C. Carr, Hugh & Coormick, C. Kalb, F. H. Rugmer, Harrison Millard, C. H. Joomla.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock morrow morning, when the testimony of others valve voted for Killan will be taken. It will be a that fourteen more are required to give him a portry on the total vote.

### THE SMALLPOX.

Districts.

During the twenty-four hours up to noon yesterbeing sixty-seven cases since Saturday last. Up to eing twenty-six deaths from this cause since Satur-

A committee, headed by Mr. Robinson, of Brew-ster Station, Putnam county, called on Dr. Morris, and stated that they were appointed a committee and stated that they were appointed a committee by the citizens of the above place to wait upon him to see if he could not help them, as the small-pox had broken out in their midst, a case being at the hotel in that place, and they having only two doctors in the place, and they having only two doctors in the place, who did not seem to understand their business. The doctor advised them to hire an isolated house for a hospital, and have all their smallpox patients removed there, and then have all the inhabitants in the town vaccinated. Mr. Robinson asked the doctor if he could not formish a physician, and one was sent up there, who, upon examination, found ten cases in the place, and will vaccinate all who wish and take charge of the hospital. The smallpox has also broken out at the back of Feekskill and at many other places on the line of the Barlem Railroad.

The disease so much dreaded on all sides is spreading rapidly in Brooklyn. There were 100 cases of smallpox reported to Health Officer Cochran during the past week. In the Cochran during the past week. In the meantime the work of vaccinating the people goes on vigorously. In South Brooklyn a corps of experienced physicians, under Sanitary Inspector Dr. Alexander Cochran, have done excellent service in stamping out the infectious and disfiguring malady. This division is composed of the following named doctors:—Oreamer, McSnane, Gilligan, Plunkett, Bell, McManus, Little and Sherry. These gentlemen vaccinate upon an average one hundred persons each per week. Health Officer Cochran is much exercised in hits endeavors to exclude infected cargoes of racs from being landed from vessels for storage in Brooklyn. The attempt has been repeatedly made to discharge these objectionable cargoes on that side of the river, and the services of an "extra" sanitary squad have been called into requisition to prevent it.

#### THE STALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Report of a Committee Appointed to Examine

Into Its Condition-More Buildings Needed. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, inder whose supervision is placed the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, having lately been much annoyed with reports that the hospital was in a wretched condition, lately appointed a dis-interested committee of physicians to examine it and report upon its fitness for the purpose for which it is used, which report is given below. In justice to the Commissioners it may be well to state that they have done and are still doing everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those who may ecome inmates of the hospital, and are using every exertion to make them as comfortable as possible while in transitu to the island. In former years it was the custom to carry the patients to the hospital in an open boat, by which means they were often exposed to storms of sleet and snow, and frequently became thoroughly drenched before reaching the island. Now, nowever, the patients are conveyed to the nospital in a neat and comfortable boat, which can be closed during incloment weather or left open when the air is clear and warm. New temporary buildings are also being erected on the island, and the Commiss-ioners will this week be able to accommodate 300 patients with neat and comfortable quarters.

quarters.

The following is the report of the Examining Committee referred to above:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION:—
GENTLEMEN—The understaned, in accordance with your instructions, visited, on the 22d inst, the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and we also imposed the receiving rooms, on the corner of Twenty-eighth street, and the steamer More.

recoms, on the corner of Twenty-eighth street, and the steamer thope.

The receiving rooms were in good condition, presenting a clean and comfortable appearance. The patients brought here with smallpox, as we learned, are in general detained but a few moments, and never more than a tew hours. While here they are placed in comfortable beds, if they are to lit of sit up, and everything needed in the way of dist or remedies is supplied under the direction of a physician appointed for that purpose. The nations are transported to Blackweil's Island in the steamer Hope, having been placed on board under the personal supervision of the physician, Dr. Terriberry. The time occupied in the transportation to the island is from ten to fifteen minutes. The cabin in which they are placed is comfortable. If too weak to sit up which they are placed is

omfortable. If too weak to sit up they remain our annut they reach the island. On reaching the is and the patients are transferred to either the Hospital building or to the Pavilion appropriated to smallpoy cases. This is done, as we were informed, generally under the direction of the orderlies. In view of the common teeling of antipathy to smallpox hospitals we would advise that, as a rule, patients be received by one of the house physicians, who will be thus able, without any delay, to give them coccuragement, as well as to direct whatever

common reciling of antipathy to smallpox hospitals we would avise that, as a ruce, patients be received by one of the house physicians, who will be thus able, without any delay, to give them encouragement, as well as to direct whatever medical aid may be required.

The smallpox hospital, that is the stone building, is not constructed with reference to the treatment of a large number of cases. Without considerable alterations it cannot properly accommodate more than fifty cases at most. We found the rooms in this building overcrowded with patients and poorly required. We think that as soon as practicable this building should be devoted chiefly to patients who are able to pay for accommodations, and who, from their previous habits, regard it as a great hardship to be in wards with many others. The increased provision for cases will we were informed, render practicable in a short time the use of the stone building.

The Pavilion now used for cases of smallpox seemed to us comfortable and well ventilated, it was, however, somewhat to verrowder. The new Pavilion, now nearly inlabed on the same plan, will afford relief in the way of hospital capacity unifountedly much needed. If, however, the number of cases of the disease increases, or even with a continuance of ithe number now under treatment—nearly two hundred—additional accommodation will be required, we are decidedly of the opinion that pavilion hospitals, after the plan of those already in use, are to be preferred to any other; and should further accommodations be required we would recommend that until new pavilions can be constructed the buildings occupied in the aummer season be brought into requisition. These buildings, as we are informed, are not sufficiently warm, but this is hardly an objection as regards the welfare of patients, favoring, as it does, free ventilation.

We done that in these respects the smallpox patients were swell provided for as the immates in Bellevae and the charity nospitals.

det or of proper interest the smallpox patients were evidence that in these respects the smaller in Bellevie and the saw well provided for as the inmates in Bellevie and the charity hospitals.

We found no reason to think that there is any neglect of the smallpox patients on the part of either physicians, orderlies or noises. In addition to the services of the house physicians of the Smallpox Hospital to the Charity Hospital makes a visit for inspection three times daily.

ALFRED FLIVY M. D. M. D. ALFRED FLIVY M. D. M. D. T. ALFRED FLIVY M. D. T.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TENNESSEE. Property of the Estimated Value of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Destroyed. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1872.

A fire broke out this morning in the wholesale grocery store of Ewing & Co., South Market street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a snort time the whole establishment of two four-story bouses was beyond being saved. It was impossible remove the stock, and nearly all of it was destroyed. There were some eleven hundred barrels of whiskey in store, the bursting of which added to the intensity of the flames. The house and stock of Nociand & Plater, dealers in flour and grain, next door north, were also burned, and south-ward the leather establishment of John

Lumsden & Co. and the agricultural implement warenouse of A. M. Perrin & Co. shared the same fate. Prompt measures were taken by the Fire Department to suppress the fames, out they had made too much progress to be arrested before the abovenamed buildings were destroyed.

The total loss on the buildings will scarcely fall short of \$150,000. The fosses on the stocks are estimated as follows:—Ewing & Co., \$22,000; A. M. Perrine & Co., \$21,300; J. Lumsden & Co., \$13,000; Noel & Plater, \$4,000. On buildings, Ewing & Co., \$16,000; Perrine & Co., \$4,000; Noel & Plater, \$4,000. The following are the offices and amounts of insurance:—Atins, of Hartford, \$0,000; Equitable, of Nasaville, \$30,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$24,000; Franklin, \$16,500; Queen, \$12,000; Nor h British, \$10,500; Georgia Home, \$5,000; Commercial, of Nasaville, \$14,000; Ningara, of New York, \$5,000; and Tennessee Marine, \$5,000.

The engines are still playing on the Bouses to keep the flames down.

# ANOTHER KEROSENE EXPLISION.

At seven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the shoe store of Erost Conen, No. 203 East Fifty-taird street, caused by the explosion of a Kerosene lamp in the window. The stock was damaged \$100; in-sured for \$1,500 in the Fuenix.

# THE KU KLUX KLAN.

the First Batch for Albany Prison-How the Convicts Look-A Gang of Scoundrels-Their Terms of Servitude-Adventures of a Herald Reporter in Search of Information-How "Ku Klux" Look Through Two Kinds of Political Spectacles.

At a late hour on Friday evening last the American steamship Charleston arrived in this port, and it soon became bruited about that aboard of her was a number of those reckless rascals yelept in South Carolina the "Ku Klux." Accordingly a
Herald reporter was yesterday morning sens
abourd the line vessel from Charleston in order to
behold and report upon the personal appearance
of the "civilized savages"—to use a Hibernian imprisonment for the commission of CRIMES MOST DIABOLICAL

upon those ,who longer refused to maintain and uphoid in certain of the Southern States of America the rebellion which was so many years ago nipped, not in its bud, but in its fullest bloom.

The chief mate of the Charleston was the first individual from whom the reporter sought to glean information. "What has become of these foodsh innatios?" was the first question asked.

OFFICER—The steamer Henry Smith came along-

side as soon as we arrived and bore the prison away to Governor's Island. REPORTER—They are a pretty hard-to

Growd, I suppose?

OFFICER—Not at all, sir; on the contrary, they are a remarkably mild and meek looking lot of men. They came on board the day we left Charleston, at six o'clock last Wednesday morning, under a guard of twelve United States soldiers and two officers. They were released from irons as soon as we were fairly out at sea, and

THEIR MANACLES
were not replaced until our vessel entered the Narrows. They seemed a well-behaved and intelligent lot of fellows, and I feel sure that most, if not all, of

their number are guiltiess of the orimes charged upon them.

REPORTER—I fear you are no judge of character.
OFFICER—I may be mistaken; I do not think I am, however. Go and see them for yourself; you may be better able to read their natures than I am.

The Herald emissary took the good-tempered mate's advice, shaped his course for whitehall and embarked aboard the little steaming that communicates periodically with Governor's island. Soon the tiny crait biew its noisy whistle—the smaller the boat the bigger the whistle, and this also applies to human beings—and steamed stern first away from the stone jetty. "Starboard yer heim!" cried the captain, and the heim was forthwith put hard over; the little boat swung her bow around and headed across the channel. She crashed through great sheets and

Thakes of ice

that seemed large enough to overwhelm ner with an ease and grace that showed she possessed merticely on the stone of the channel. The sippery, slimy, ice-encrusted pier, crowded with moticy groups of blue-nosed, brass-buttoned, azure-glothed soldiers, was soon reached, a gangplank of diminative proportions protruded, and the mandate "Get asnore, now," given. The reporter being told to "get," got, and soon jound his incursion into the interior of the island arrested by a redvisaged Teuton, in the garb of a United States miticality.

"Vere you shall go, mynheer" inquired this civit

Visiged fetton, in the gard of a context state state.

"Vere you shall go, mynheer" inquired this civil functionary, oringing the glittering point of the bayonet appended to his rifle into close proximity to the abdominal regions of the son of a quill. The reporter, awed into civility for once, conteously made request that he might be permitted to gaze upon the lustrous face of the officer of the guard.

guard.
"Officer of the guard!" cried simultaneously a dozen voices in s'entorian tones.
"I am him," said that official, utterly disregard-ing adhesion to the rules laid down by Lindley Mar-

"KU KLU PRISONERS!"

he added, in astonishment, when the writer bad explained the object of his mission. "There ain't mary one o' that crowd on this vere island. Guess yer must be mistaken, stranger; there ain't a blessed — prisoner come to here to-day."

The reporter was somewhat positive, relying on the assertion of the chief mate of the Charleston; but the sergeant of the guard was equally so, and would only compromise matters by asseverating that it was possible the culprits in question had been taken to and immured in the military prison on Bedloe's island.
"How am I to get to Bedloe's?" "KU KLU PRISONERS!"

been taken to and immured in the military prison on Bedloe's Piland.

"How am I to get to Bedloe's?"

"There's the Henry Smith 'ull be up ter the landing at four o'clock; git aboard o' her an' she'il take yer right along."

The scribe thanked the man, as in duty bound, and when he saw the vessel named approaching the pier started for her gangway.

"Yer can't go along that vessel," roared a sentry; but the reporter was getting a little vexed and very cold, for the temperature of Governor's Island at this time of year would freeze the red-hot hinges of an iron stove, so he quietly ignored the challenge of the sentry, prepared to duck if he heard an ominous "click," and darted aboard the steamer. Seeing

secting

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN

and ladies on the quarter deck or poon, or whatever the roof of the house account the vessel might
be termed, the reporter went boddy up to the most
senter heirer of the group. Or the me he means.

ever the root of the house accard the vessel might be termed, the reporter went boldly up to the moss sandy-haired of the group—or the men he means—and accosted him.

"You are the Commandant of Bedloe's Island, six, I believe?"

"I'm nothing of the sort, sir," blandly responded the officer, gazing through his spectacles with a medical and beneficent smile upon the reporter.

REPORTER (with emphasis)—"Can you tell me if any of the Ku Kiux prisoners were conveyed to the island i speak of this morning, sir,"

"Not one, sir, we heard they were to come; but to the best of my knowledge they never arrived. I should have heard had they come to the island; but all the information outside of our little isle we gather from the newshapers. The HERALD supplies us with all our news."

The writer was thoroughly disappointed and cordially disgusted; he gazed with supreme disdain upon the hitle island, with its cartbood fortications, that the steamer was approaching. He thought of his own comfortable freside as he shirtlested with Colb, and, growling softo voce, went below to warm his irigid veins with the genial heat the boiler diffused. The vesset lay some little time alongside the wharf at Bedloe's Island, for one person, in civilian's clothes, who looked like an officer—let it be hoped he was not one—had decidedly "three sheets in the wind," and it took nim a considerable time to had out of dock. But at length the "Smith" started again, and, after she had touched at Governor's Island once more, the reporter sought her captain and explained he heaver! I'm always ready and willing to give you or

touched at Governor's Island once more, the reporter sought her captain and explained his mission.

"My dear fellow, why didn't you come to me before: I'm always ready and willing to give you or any of the Herald's people all the information in my power. The Ku-Kiux prisoners, twenty-three in number, disembarked into this vessel from the Charleston last night, and I took them around to pier 44 East River early this morning. They were then to proceed to the STATE PRISON AT ALBANY, via the Hudson River Railroad. They were then to proceed to the STATE PRISON AT ALBANY, via the Hudson River Railroad. They were in charke of the United States Marshal of South Carolina and a dozen soldiers under Lieutenant Potter. The terms of servitude for which they have been condemned vary from nuesteen months to five years, and I am convinced they have not had their full award of punishment meted out to them. They were the hardest looking rang of Cuttringars and SOUNDRELS that I ever saw—just the sort of fellows who would be guilty of the barbarons outrages of which they were accused and for which they were condemned. Every class was represented, from the self-styled Southern gentleman' to the 'poor white trash,' and the 'trash' looked most honest. The Sheriff declared to me that every one of them richly deserved hanging. You and all the world, anrough the medium of the press, know what dastardy crimes they have been found guity of, and no right-minded person can feel the slightest sympathy for one of them."

The gennal skipper then ran his craft eleverly through the ice, stern first, at pler 43 North River, and the reporter bade him a lond adden.

# NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislators Incensed at the Lowry Gang and Offered \$35,000 Reward for Their Bodies, Bead or Alive-General Rassom Nominated for United States Senator-The Republican and Conservative Conven

The recent outrages of the Lowery sang and negro outlaws, already reported in the Herald, have at last had the effect of arousing the Legislature to a sense of their duty, and in addition to other means to be once passed the House offering \$10,000 reward for Heary Berry Lowery, and \$5,000 cach for all of his gang, dead or alive, making in all about thirty-nee

gang, dead or alive, making in all about thirty-five thousand dollars.

The conservatives in caucus last night nominated General Mat W. Ransom, democrat, for United States Senator, to fill he vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Z. B. Vance, by a vote of 51 to 45. This is e jurvalent to the election which takes place on Tuessay next.

The republican State election
Committee has issued a call for a convention of the party to nominate a candidate for Governor and all other State officers, to meet at Raietgin on the 11M of April next, and the conservatives have called a convention, to mees at Greensboro on the 18th of May, for similar burposes. The election for State officers and members of the Legislature takes blockness and members of the Legislature takes blockness.